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11 12 13	Attorneys for Defendants PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY and UNUM C	GROUP
14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
15	DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
16		
17	JONATHAN COHAN, M.D., formerly known as Jonathan Baktari, M.D.,	Case No. 2:13-cv-00975-LDG-CWH
18	Plaintiff,	EMERGENCY MOTION TO SEAL:
19	V.	EXHIBITS 73, 86, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95
20	PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., a foreign insurer, and UNUM GROUP, a Delaware Corporation, (d/b/a, inter alia, Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company, The Paul Revere Life Insurance	AND 96 TO PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS'
21		MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT [<i>DKT</i> . #188] AND
22		ORDER
23	Company, and Unum Life Insurance Company),	EXHIBITS 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 TO
2425	Defendants.	PLAINTIFF'S REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT
26		[DKT. NO. 219] AND ORDER
27		

COME NOW Defendants, PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE CO. and UNUM GROUP, and on an emergency basis, hereby moves
this Honorable Court, pursuant to Local Rule 10-5(b) and this Court's Orders of
January 21, 2014 [Dkt. #47] and January 30, 2014 [Dkt. #52] for an Order sealing
Exhibits 73, 86, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96 to Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants'
Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #188] on the grounds that these exhibits are
confidential, proprietary and/or constitute trade secret information, the public
release of which will have a detrimental financial impact on Unum and/or the
privacy rights of its employees, and potentially compromise the competitive
business advantage they have over competitors as a result of their training methods
and materials.

Defendants also move this Honorable Court, pursuant to Local Rule 10-5(b) and this Court's Orders of January 21, 2014 [Dkt. #47] and January 30, 2014 [Dkt. #52] for an Order sealing Exhibits 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 to Plaintiff's Reply Brief in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. #219] on the grounds these exhibits are confidential, proprietary and/or constitute trade secrets, the public release of which will have a detrimental financial impact on Unum and/or the privacy rights of its employees, and potentially compromise the competitive business advantage they have over competitors as a result of their training methods and materials.

This Motion is made and based upon all of the pleadings and papers on file herein, the Declarations of Rhonda Rigsby attached hereto as Exhibits "A" and "B," the Declarations of Kelly Croce attached hereto as Exhibits "C" and "D," the Declarations of Holly Crawford attached hereto as Exhibits "E" and "F," and the Court's Order of February 6, 2014 attached hereto as Exhibit "G," together with such other and further evidence and arguments as the Court may entertain at the hearing of this motion.

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1	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 13 th day of January 2015.	
2	OLSON, CANNON, GROMLEY ANGULO & STOBERSKI	
3 4	By /s/ Walter R. Cannon Walter R. Cannon, Esq.	
5	Nevada Bar No. 001505 9950 W. Cheyenne Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89129	
7 8	Attorneys for Defendants	
9	McKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP	
11 12	By /s/ Theona Zhordania Peter H. Klee (Pro Hac Vice)	
13	Charles A. Danaher (Pro Hac Vice) Theona Zhordania (Pro Hac Vice) 600 West Broadway, Suite 2600	
14 15	San Diego, California 92101 Attorneys for Defendants	
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. THE EMERGENCY NATURE OF DEFENDANTS' REQUEST

Defendants are asking this Court to review and decide the instant Motion on an expedited basis. Exhibits 73, 86, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96 to Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #188] and Exhibits 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 to Plaintiff's Reply Brief in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. # 219] contain 8 | highly sensitive trade secret information which was developed over a number of years by the Defendants, as well as private employee information. If the Court were to hear Defendants' request in the normal course, there is a possibility that the subject information could lose the seal of confidentiality it was granted in the discovery phase of this case. The resulting financial and competitive damage, and loss of employee privacy would be irreparable.

II. **FACTS**

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On November 24, 2014, Plaintiff filed a Motion seeking the Court's permission to file under seal a number of exhibits attached to his Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #188].

On December 31, 2014, Plaintiff filed a Motion seeking the Court's permission to file under seal a number of exhibits attached to his Reply Brief in Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. #219].

The materials in question were developed by the Defendants over a number of years and are considered and treated by Unum as confidential propriety commercially sensitive information. They also contain private employee information protected under the Massachusetts privacy statutes. The materials have never been voluntarily produced by Unum in any litigation unless they are designated as "confidential" and protected from disclosure outside of the confines of a particular lawsuit. (Exs. "A" through "F"). Indeed, many of these same materials are subject to protective orders and confidential settlement agreements in

other litigated matters involving the Plaintiff's counsel and the Defendants. <u>See</u> Magistrate Judge Hoffman's Order of February 6, 2014 at p. 3, ll. 3-5. [Dkt. #68]. Said Order is attached hereto as Exhibit "G." A similar protective order and confidentiality order is in place in the instant case. Id.

Based upon these facts, Defendants are now asking this Court to seal Exhibits 73, 86, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96 to Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #188] and Exhibits 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 to Plaintiff's Reply Brief in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. #219], thereby maintaining the seal placed upon the records during discovery through the summary judgment phase of this litigation.

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

The Claims Handling Training Documents of Unum Contain Trade Secrets and There is a Compelling Interest to Maintain the Seal on the Records to Not Subject Defendants to an Economic Disadvantage

The District Court should seal Exhibits 73, 86, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96 to Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #188] and Exhibits 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 to Plaintiff's Reply Brief in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. # 219] because the avoidance of the resulting business harm inflicted upon Unum from public disclosure of their confidential and private documents is a compelling interest and is a paramount one to the public's interest in disclosure. An equally compelling interest exists in protecting the privacy rights of its employees. A party seeking to file documents included in summary judgment papers "must show that 'compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings ... outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure." Pintos v. Pacific Creditors

Assoc., 605 F.3d 665, 678 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172 1178-79 (9th Cir. 2006). Compelling reasons generally include the use of the records for an improper purpose" "such as ... to gratify private spite, promote public scandal, circulate libelous statements, or release trade

secrets." <u>Kamakana</u>, 447 F.3d at 1179. The disclosure of the subject training records will have detrimental financial impact on Unum warranting sealing them from public disclosure.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(7) expressly recognizes the discovery oftrade secrets should either be limited or not permitted at all. F.R.C.P. 26(c)(7) provides in pertinent part "the court ... may make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense. This expressly includes "a trade secret or other confidential research, development or commercial information not be revealed or be revealed only in a designated way..." See Evis Manufacturing Co. v. Federal Trade

Commission, 287 F.2d 831, 845 (9th Cir. 1961) (stating "there is, in some degree, a recognition of the privilege not to disclose that class of facts, which, for lack of a better term, have come to be known as trade secrets."). "Confidential business information has long been recognized as property" and warranting protection from public consumption. *Carpenter v. United States*, 484 U.S. 19, 26 (1987).

The touchstone for evuluating the existence of a trade secret focuses on the need for secrecy. Mangren Research & Dev. Corp. v. National Chem. Co., Inc., 87 F.3d 937, 942 (7th Cir. 1996). A "trade secret may consist of any formula, pattern, device or compilation of information which is used in one's business, and which gives him an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it." In re Electronic Carts, Inc., 298 Fed.Appx. 568, 569 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting Restatement of Torts § 757, cmt. b). Courts have found that a compelling reason to seal exists to prevent information from being used "as sources of business information that might harm a litigant's competitive standing." Id. (quoting Nixon v. Warner Comme'ns, Inc., 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978)); also Clark v. Bunker, 453 F.2d 1006, 1009 (9th Cir. 1972) (finding that "a detailed plan tor the creation, promotion, financing, and sale of contracts" is a trade secret). Stated alternatively, the extent of the confidential interest is defined by the extent in which the property

owner protects his interest. Ruckelshaus v. Monsanto Co., 478 U.S. 986, 1002 (1984). To be more precise, if the information is "sufficiently secret as to derive economic value" it is entitled to protection as a trade secret. MJ & Partners Restaurant v. Zadikoff, 10 F. Supp. 922, 933 (N.D. III. 1998). For example, detailed product-specific financial information, customer information and internal reports are appropriately sealable under the "compelling reasons" standard where information could be used to the party's competitive disadvantage. Apple Inc. v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., 727 F.3d 1214, 1228 (Fed. Cir. 2013).

Public disclosure, as important as it is, thus yields when there is a need to insure that a litigant's records are not used "as sources of business information that might harm a litigant's competitive standing." Nixon, 435 U.S. at 598. Defendants have submitted the declarations of Rhonda Rigsby, Kelly Croce and Holly Crawford in support of sealing Exhibits 73, 86, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96 to Plaintiff's 14 | Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #188] and Exhibits 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 to Plaintiff's Reply Brief in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. # 219], demonstrating that the subject information involves proprietary, confidential and private information. Unum diligently endeavors to keep the information private from competitors. The materials contained in the above-listed exhibits are held proprietary and not disseminated outside of the company. Unum has expended significant resources to develop these materials. Unum has to this point been successful in maintaining confidentiality of these documents in other cases and made ongoing confidentiality of these records a necessary element in reaching settlements in cases. The prejudice inflicted to Defendants with disclosure involves a tangible economic impact and goes beyond mere embarrassment or intrusion.1

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The disclosure of training materials poses a much greater risk of harm to Defendant in losing a hard earned competitive advantage than is present with the

The insurance industry is a highly competitive one. Unum and Provident

1 derive specific economic advantage in their claims handling training and process. This advantuge can only be maintained by keeping the subject materials private and 3 confidential. (Exhibits "A" through "F"). Exhibits 73, 86, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96 to Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #188] and Exhibits 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 to Plaintiff's Reply Brief in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. # 219] qualify a trade secret and private information and therefore there is a compelling interest to maintaining secrecy. The Court should therefore grant Defendant's motion to seal the above-listed exhibits and thereby maintain the seal placed upon 10 on the records during discovery through the summary judgment phase of this 11 litigation. 12 13

IV. **CONCLUSION**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING, the information contained in Exhibits 73, 86, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96 to Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #188] and Exhibits 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 to Plaintiff's Reply Brief in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. # 219]. There is thus a compelling interest in maintaining secrecy of the documents because the avoidance of economic hard is paramount to public disclosure.

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personal embarrassment that might accompany disclosure of medical records or tax returns.

ORDER IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED this \(\int \) day of \(\text{Icpwct} \) Lloyd D. George Sr. U.S. District Judge